PAINESVILLE TELEGRAPH.

VOL. III. FRIDAY, [illegible] 30, 1837. WHOLE NUMBER 128.

Gold Seal

Watch.

BY ASAHEL HOWE.

E. JAQUES, Editor.

TERMS. $2 00 in Advance.
" 2 50 at the end of 6 mo.
" 3 00 if delayed until the end of the year.

No subscription received for a shorter period than 6 months.

New Established Hardware Store.
(At Painesville.)

THE subscribers have just received direct from New York, and are now opening at the (Store on State st. formerly occupied by S. Corning) sign of the Anvil, an entire new stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Saddlery, which will be sold at wholesale or retail, for cash, lower than any other establishment in this country. The following comprises part, viz:—

CUTLERY.

A great variety of Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks; also Pen, Pocket & Dirk Knives; Bread, Butcher, Shoe, Saddlers' & Mincing Knives; Razors, Scissors, House and Tailors' Shears, &c. &c.

CARPENTERS' AND CABINET MAKERS' TOOLS, &c.

Bright screw Augers, Box-wood Rules, 4 fold and Slide Firmer Chisels, in sets and single Firmer Gouges, do. Socket Chisels, do. Compasses; Spoke Shaves, Gimblets; Nail, Shoe and Carpet Hammers; Drawing Knives of all sizes, Double and Single Plain Irons; Hand, Pannel, Brass and Back Key Hole, Wood, Mortice Cut and Miff Saws; Glue Pots, Glass Paper, Shoe Tacks, Iron and Steel Squares, Coopers' Adz; Broad, Hand and Narrow Axes; a complete assortment of Bench Plains and Moulding Tools.

HEAVY GOODS.

Sweeds, American and English Iron, Nail Rods; Cast, German and American Steel; Mouse Hole and Common Anvils; Cotrel, Key'd and Common Vices; Hand and Sledge Hammers, Sad, Tailors and Italian Irons; long and short handle Frying Pans; Wagon and Cart Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails, &c.

SADDLERY.

Saddlers and Harness Makers' Tools, Mens' and Gig Saddle Trees, Sulky and Gig Saddle Trees, Plated and Iron Hames; Plated, Flat & Round Moulding; Harnesses, Bridle, Collar and Tug Buckles; Plated Pads and Blinds, Plated and Japan'd Hooks, Screws and Screw Plates, Common Stirrup Irons, Cotton and Worsted web cut Tucks, Cowhides, Fancy Whips, Coach Halters, Trace Chains and Coach Wrenches.

FARMERS' TOOLS.

Cradle and grass Scythes, Sneaths and Stones, Shovels, Spades and Dung Forks, Steel Yards, &c.

A large and splendid assortment of House and Cabinet Trimmings too numerous to mention.

The subscribers would recommend to those who wish to purchase articles in the Hardware line, to call and examine their entire new stock before purchasing elsewhere. They are confident that better bargains (for cash) can be had at the sign of the anvil than at any other establishment west of Buffalo.

J. & W. R. WALDO.

June 2.

GLASS.—50 Boxes of Pittsburg Glass, for sale low for cash, by
W.R. WALDO.

June 2.

STOVES—A fine Ware of every description, for sale by
J. & W. R. WALDO.

June 2.

NEWELL'S Celebrated Ploughs for sale by
J. & W. R. WALDO.

June 2.

WHITE LEAD—20 kegs ground in oil, for sale by
ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, April 26, 1837.

BROAD CLOTHS.—Blue, Black, Mulbury, Brown, and Cadet Mixt CLOTHS, Blue, Black, Plaid, Striped & Buck skin Cassimeres; Satinetts, Buffalo Cloths and Cords for sale by CABLE & GRIDLEY.

DRIED APPLES.—500 bushels dried apples, for sale at the Rail Road Store.
SEYMOUR & GRIFFITH.
June 2d, 1837.

JUST received from the manufactor Sampson & Son's Scythe Sneath, by the dozen or retail.
PALMER & MYGATT.

40 Dox THATER'S Grass Scythes, warranted.
Count to meet 10 Doz Cradle do.
PALMER & MYGATT.

SAUNDERS, Brother & Co.'s Cast Steel; English, Blister, German, and American Steel. Also English Spring Steel, low for cash.
PALMER & MYGATT.

June 2.

JUST received at the sign of the Padlock, a large assortment of Sweed's, Russia P S I, English 1 and 2 horse rasped and square; Peru Band and Hoop Iron, Nail Rod, which will be sold very low for cash, and cash only.
ALLEN & MYGATT.

June 2.

POETRY.

From the Knickerbocker.

SONNET TO FREEDOM.

Ambassadress of God! methinks from heaven
I see thee stooping as on plumes of light:
Justice her Sibbion to thy hand hath given,
And shuddering despots tremble at the sight.
Oh! let the chain from every limb be riven!
Nations are arising—serve them when they smite!
They *shall* be victors—if a million fall,
A second million shall the banner fling,
And make them banners of the martyrs' pall.
Thy glorious anthem, Freedom! yet shall ring
Where now oppression goads his fettered thralls:
And o'er the broken throne of many a king,
The marshalled myriads move beneath thy wing.

MISCELLANY.

From the New York Sun.

ANECDOTE OF DR. FRANKLIN.

Independence and Economy are more intimately connected than people generally seem willing to admit. The man who *can* cut his coat according to his cloth"—who *can* satisfy his appetite with cheap, though at the same time, nourishing diet, has little dread of overtradings, suspensions, or the thousand other evils to which he who has not the power of self-control is constantly exposed. What though such a man may have "been accustomed all his days" to the solids and the delicacies of "roast beef and plumb pudding," he can dispense with them at any time they are found to disagree with his finances; and it is far better to have even the pudding alone, ay, and without the plumbs, too, than to go to bed in debt for a sumptuous dinner. No matter how honest a man may be—how pure soever his intentions, the moment he becomes involved in debt, that moment he sacrifices his real independence; he ceases to entertain that don't-care-a-straw-for-trouble kind of feeling, which can buoy up his spirits to endure every privation, and pilot him safely into the haven of contentment.—The frugal Franklin furnishes a notable example of that independence which economical habits can achieve for their possessor. We have an anecdote in point; it will perhaps be new to most of our readers; if it be not, it is among those things which will bear repeating. Did it possess no other quality, the wholesome lesson it teaches cannot be too frequently given.

The day previous to the Revolution, while walking in the streets of Philadelphia, he was thus abruptly "brought to" by a jolly son of Neptune:

"I say, shipmate, is your name Ben Franklin?"

"Yes."

"Are you the man what invented the saw-dust pudding?"

"Yes;"

"Then for God's sake don't learn old P——, our owner, how to make it, for he'll feed all his crews on nothing else."

The story of the saw-dust pudding, *ailler dicum*, wheat-bran pudding, was originated on board after this fashion: Franklin conducted an independent paper in Philadelphia, which had given offence to a certain class that wanted to rule every body in their own way, after the manner of our Wall street coterie; and the leaders of this party (some fifteen or twenty) informed him that he would be frowned down unless he submitted to their curb. He proposed to explain, and fixed the time at his own house, where the gentlemen were invited to dine. On the day appointed, he requested Mrs. F. to employ two pence in the purchase of a peck of wheat bran, and to exhibit two puddings of it, one for each end of the table, as he was to have fifteen or twenty friends to dine with him. When the company met, the two puddings were served on the table without any other dishes; and, having been seated, each person was helped to his slice. Their curiosity led them to try it; they examined each other's countenances, and were soon satiated with their fare.

"Friends, will you be helped to more?" inquired the host.

"No, no," exclaimed they all, as with one voice, "we have had enough. But what means all this?"

"Why, it means to tell you," replied the philosopher, "that these two puddings cost two pence, and fifteen friends say they have had enough. Know, then, that as long as Benjamin Franklin can satisfy fifteen friends with two pence he never will sacrifice the independence of his paper."

THE LAW OF KISSING.

At the Middlesex adjourned sessions last week, Caroline Newton was indicted for assaulting Thomas Saverland, and biting off his nose. The complainant, whose face bore incontestible evidence of the severe injury inflicted, stated that on the day after Christmas day he was in a taproom, where defendant and her sister were. The sister laughingly observed that she had left her young man at Birmingham, and had promised him no man should kiss her while absent.—Complainant regarded this observation as a challenge, especially it being holyday time, and caught hold of her and kissed her. She took it in good part as a joke, but defendant became angry, and said that would have as little of that kind of fun as he pleased. Complainant told her if she was angry he would kiss her also, and tried to do it. A scuffle ensued, and they both fell to the ground. After they got up, complainant went and stood by the fire, and defendant followed and struck at him. He again closed with her and tried to kiss her, and in the scuffle he was heard to cry out, "she has got my nose in her mouth." When they were parted he was bleeding profusely from the nose, and a portion of it, which defendant had bit off, she was seen to spit out of her mouth upon the ground. The defendant, a fat, middle aged woman, fenned that with great levity, and said he had no business to kiss her sister or attempt to kiss her, in a public house—they were not such kind of people. If she wanted to be kissed, she had a husband to kiss her, and he was a much handsomer man than defendant ever was —even before he lost his nose. The court told the jury it mattered little which way their verdict went. If they found her guilty, the court would not fine her more than one shilling, as the prosecutor had brought the punishment on himself. The jury, without hesitation, acquitted her. The judge told the prosecutor he was sorry for the loss of his nose; but if he played with cats he must expect to be scratched. Turning to the jury, the judge afterwards said, "Gentlemen, my opinion is, that if a man be tempt to kiss a woman against her will, she has a right to bite his nose off if she has a fancy for so doing." "And eat it too," added a learned gentlemen of the bar."—*London paper.*

FARMS IN ENGLAND.

The farms are regularly laid out in squares and parallelograms of from two to forty acres, and in general they are laid down as smooth and level as the roller can make them. Here is a luxuriant wheat field, and there a fine meadow, and next a rich pasture, and there many preparations for putting in potatoes or turnips, and there barley or oats just shooting up from the dark and rich soil. But scarcely a rod of fence, such as we meet every where in the United States of America, do you see in your 200 miles ride from Liverpool to the metropolis. All is hawthorn; and these hedges, which are, for the most part, neatly trimmed about the garden and farm houses, and by the roadside, add more to the beauty of the country than any description had pictured upon the mind. The common method of making the hedges is this: first a ridge is thrown up, perhaps a foot from the level of the fields which are to be fenced off, then the young thorn is to be planted in two parallel rows, about a foot or eighteen inches apart. The growth is not very rapid, but when it has attained the height of four or five feet, in about as many years, it becomes so dense that no domestic animal would think of breaking through it. The leaf is small, dorky verdant, and beautifully serrated. In the month of May these hedges are clothed with a white fragrant blossom, very much resembling that of the sloe, which our own country is not; and it is then that the honeysuckle and other wild flowers unfold their wild hues and mingle their sweetness with the hawthorn. In the hedges, trees, such as the English mast and the horse chesnut are planted, sometimes in rows near together, but oftener far apart, so that each one rises and waves by itself over the humble but not less charming grove below. Single trees of great age, and very large, are sprinkled here and there in every direction, and every now and then you catch a glimpse, in the distance, of a grove or circular clump, which adds not a little to the beauty of the landscape.

Humphrey's Tour.

From the Ohio City Argus.

DISEASE OF FRUIT TREES.

MR. SHEAD.—Having observed within the last few days, that the peach trees in this vicinity, are suffering from what I call the Yellow Cast, permit me thro' your paper to suggest a remedy.

This disease is caused by an insect that deposites its larvæ at the root of the tree, and its effects are seen in the leaves curling, becoming yellow, and finally dropping from the tree. My remedy is, to remove the earth from around the roots, to the depth of from 6 to 12 inches from the surface, and pour around the roots a pail full or so of the lye of wood ashes, then to fill in the earth to the tree with wood ashes. This will prove a sure remedy, and the ashes around the tree will form so dense and hard a body as to prevent the insect from burrowing again; as wood ashes is a good manure for fruit trees, it is well to remove the old ashes, and replace them with new every spring and fall. By following this method, peach trees may be kept free from insects, and be preserved in bearing order. Wood ashes has a good effect around the cherry and plumb.

The cherry and plumb are subject to a disease (also occasioned by an insect) called the blight. The insect penetrates the branches, causing a gum to exude, and making black, rough, wart like protuberances, which soon causes the death of the tree. The only remedy I know of for this disease, is the pruning knife: for this purpose, in the month whereon it appears as soon as discovered: should it have progressed much in the top of the tree, cut the whole top off at once, if you wish to save the tree; new branches will shoot out, and you will in two or three years, have a vigorous bearing tree again.—Should the disease appear in the body of the tree, remove every appearance of it with the knife, and if the tree is weakened thereby, support it by means of stakes, and the difficulty is remedied.

Against the attacks of the caterpillars, my method is to cut the branch off, bearing the nest, and destroy them by burning it, being careful that not a worm is left, to form a new colony.—Firing into the nest from a musket, smoking with brimstone, and all the sug-gested remedies of this kind, but increase the evil, by scattering the worms, and forwarding [illegible] Smoking the branch [illegible] and not more than half [illegible] the nest, for several [illegible] as [illegible] life. A little care and [illegible] prevent the inroads of these [illegible] worms, which are so destructive [illegible] fruit trees, and the [illegible] repaid, for the [illegible] by the flourishing condition of his trees, and the abundance of his fruit.

H.

EARTHQUAKE IN GREECE.

Athens, April 4.—Our [illegible] are full of accounts of the earthquake, or rather of the numerous shocks which have taken place in the islands of Hydra, Paros, and Egina, and the peninsula of Nithana, for more than a fortnight past. That this country is volcanic is testefied as well by the writings of the ancients, as by its present formation. Strabo [illegible] mountain in the island of Hydra, which is the highest in the archipelago, by which [illegible],000 feet in height. This is rather exaggerated, or an error in the copyist, the highest mountain in the peninsula, according to the measurement of the French, being only 8,200 feet. The fact is the less doubtful, as it is communicated by Ovid. Metam, xv. 296.

Volcanic rocks in the above places, and warm springs in Egina, Milhana, and Paros, likewise testify the existence of volcanic fires under those districts.—Earthquakes often occur in Messina, and it is said there was a very [illegible]ght shock at Hydra 40 years ago. But there is no such record of any thing like the present visitation. On the 29th March, at 10 in the morning, a very violent shock was felt at Athens, and since that time there have been daily shocks more or less severe. Some days afterwards we learnt that the first shock had done great damage chiefly in Paros and Hydra. At Hydra, where the houses are mostly of stone, and more or less injured, two persons were killed and several wounded. After the shock an intolerable smell of sulphur was perceived for some minutes. At Paros, the Mole of the harbor burst in several places, large masses of earth and stone were detached from the shores of the island and fell into the sea, many houses were damaged, the same disagreeable smell perceived. Similar phenomena took place on the opposite coast of Argolis, in Milhana and Ezona. To Athens the shock had no other effect than that the walls of some houses fell, which have been in ruin ever since the war, and that empty earthen vessels and tight casks were thrown down in some houses. But since the day the shocks have continued with intensity in the Argolic peninsula, and in a few days above 70 had been counted at Hydra. Geo. Condouriottis, Vice President of the Council of State, was immediately sent by the King to Hydra, to take pecuniary assistance to the poorer classes, and to propose to the Government the best means of affording relief. The terrified inhabitants have mean time abandoned their half ruined town and have been for this fortnight past, some encamped in the barracks under sheds and tents, and some on board ships in the harbor. It is to be feared that Hydra will never recover this blow, but that this celebrated community, which is worthy of a better fate, will be dissolved, as that which alone held the citizens to their native rock is destroyed, as their habitations and well built houses are thrown down, and laid in ruins.

In Athens most of the shocks have been felt only as gentle vibrations, but some of the more violent shocks of last (29th March and 2d April) have unhappily done some damage to the Parthenon and the Erectheum, in both of which several stones have been evidently displaced, and others, especially at the western pediments of the Parthenon, threaten to fall on the first violent shock.

Judging by the long continuance of the phenomenon, it is unhappily to be feared, that it will not cease till in addition on the formation of an island, or something of that kind, shall have taken place between Milhana and Hydra.

THE MOUNT VERNON FARMER.

The fame of General Washington as a soldier and statesman is universally known and highly admired by all who appreciate talents, worth and love of country; but his character as a farmer was less known in his day, and his memory in this respect is not venerated according to its desert. Possessing ample means and the most ardent love of rural life, he was one of the first experimental farmers in Virginia. His estate at Mt. Vernon, consisted of 10,000 acres of land in one body, equal to about 15 square miles. It was divided into farms of about 500 acres, at the distance of 2, 3, and 5 miles from his mansion house. Those farms he visited every day in pleasant weather, and was constantly engaged in making experiments for the improvement of agriculture. Some idea of the extent of his farming operations may be formed of the following facts: In 1787 he had 500 acres in grass—sowed 600 bushels of oats—700 acres with wheat, and prepared as much more for corn, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, &c., and 150 with turnips. His stock consisted of 140 horses, 115 mules, 285 working oxen, heifers and steers and 500 sheep. He constantly employed 250 hands, and kept 24 ploughs going during the whole year, when the earth and the state of the weather would permit. In 1786, he slaughtered 150 hogs, weighing 18,500, for the use of his family, besides provisions for his negroes.

Resuscitation.—Very many have been the means resorted to, to restore persons who have been a long time in the water. The Sun found in a Connecticut paper of the years *gone by*, the following simple process—It is contained in a publication signed by Mr. Solomon Rockwell, and details the methods adopted to restore an apparently lifeless child. He concludes as follows:

"On Monday, the 29th July a child of Mr. Caleb Munson, about fifteen months old, was taken out of the water to all appearances dead. From the place where it fell in, it had floated down the stream about sixty feet, in a swift current, through the gate hole in the bottom of the mill-trough, where the water falls six feet, and was found lodged in trash under water. It must have been in the water at least fifteen minutes, and it was the universal opinion of those present that any attempt whatever to restore it to life, would be totally unavailing. I however, determined to try the experiment of ashes; accordingly had his cloths taken off, spread some warm ashes, taken from the fire place, on flannel, and wrapped the child in the flannel, with the ashes next the skin; ordered tobacco smoke to be injected into his body directly on his bowels. After operating in this way eight or ten minutes, together with blowing in his mouth, to the astonishment of all present, signs of life began to appear and water in large quantities issued from his mouth. A portion of physic was given him immediately after hours; and in twenty hours he was able to walk, and is now entirely recovered. The successful experiment ought to operate as a caution to all who read the account, not to abandon too hastily those who are so unfortunate as to be drowned, but to make trial of the most approved means, in circumstances wherein is the least probability of success; for it is better to make an experiment on ninety-nine persons, and fail of success, than suffer one to perish who might be restored to life.

Sat. Cour.

Inflamation of the Eyes.—This troublesome disease is very prevalent in the city. Long exposure to the night air, or whatever suddenly checks the perspiration, especially after the body has been much heated, is very apt to cause an inflamation of the eyes. Drinking spirituous liquors, or reading and writing by candle-light will likewise occasion this malady. As it is customary to have recourse to the frequent application of some cooling and astringent wash, to abate the inflamation, the following is recommended: Take sulphate of zinc, 10 grains; rose water and camphor mixture, each 3 ounces, mix them. Or take rose water 3 ounces, solution of the acetate of lead, 15 drops; mix them.—The diet of the patient should be low, and he must abstain from everything of of a heating nature.—*N. Y. Times.*

State of Matrimonial happiness in South Britain.—Wives eloped from their husbands, 1362; husbands eloped from their wives, 2361; married pairs in a state of separation, 4120; married pairs in open war under the same roof, 191,024; married pairs in a state of inward hatred, concealed from the world, 162,302; married pairs in a state of coolness and indifference, 510,182; married pairs reported happy by the world, 1,102; married pairs absolutely and entirely happy, 9.—*Chester Gaz.*

TO THE OFFICERS OF COMMON SCHOOLS IN THE STATE OF OHIO.

GENTLEMEN:—On you, after all, devolves the greater part of the work, and the Legislature looks to you for an active and effectual endeavor to furnish all the information required. Your returns are to be made to the county Auditors, and by the county Auditors forwarded to the superintendent, to be laid before the Legislature.

The county auditors have copies of the law, and directions, on all the points on which reports are required. You are, therefore, referred to these officers for information, should any in any case fail to comply with their duty in placing the proper documents in your hands at an early day.

You will be particularly careful that your annual report includes all the time from the third Friday in October, 1836, to the third Friday in October, 1837, being the period of the annual election of boards of school officers.

There are in the State, say seventy-two county auditors, and more than 20,000 school officers, including school directors, examiners, clerks, and treasurers, besides school teachers, any one of whom can, in one or two days, collect and furnish, with sufficient accuracy all that is required for his particular district.

TO THE CITIZENS OF OHIO.

Fellow Citizens.—An important trust has been committed to you as citizens of a free country; but that trust, in regard to the interests of education, was never so important as now. Formerly but little was required of you, because little was required of your country. Formerly but little was required of you, because much was required to be done, if you would preserve equal rights to all. The voices of all men of all parties unite, from east to west, from the lake to the Ohio River, in favor of general education. To avoid the evils of partial legislation, a superintendent has been appointed; but he cannot answer the expectation of the public unless the people respond to the call now made, and, through the proper officers, cause full reports to be made within the proper time.

Fellow citizens, much has already been done, but it is admitted on all hands, that much yet remains to be done. The legislature, with an earnest disposition to go forward in the good work, stand and call upon you for information, as to what is now doing, what remains to be done, and how they may best accomplish the object so generally favored.

Large sums of money are derived from bank funds and taxes; and other large appropriations have recently been made for common schools, to an extent that must secure us, as a state, the admiration of the intelligent and the patriotic every where.

Your superintendent has entered upon the duties of his office with fear and hope. He can only be of service by collecting and laying before your legislature your several thousand voices; he claims only an earnest wish to promote the great cause of education, the common schools, "THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGES."

He is, to a great extent, powerless, except as your organ. Some action, decisive action, will probably ensue from the legislature of next winter. It depends on the people what shall be the character of that action.—Three or four active men in a county, with a little aid from the school officers and county visitor, may furnish the superintendent such information as shall secure the interest and improvement of all the schools within their bounds. The superintendent will spare neither time nor labor, in order to accomplish his task, and he emphatically asks once more, fellow-citizens, will you aid and sustain him?

SAMUEL LEWIS,
Sup. of Common Schools for Ohio.

Poughkeepsie, June 6th, 1837.

To the Editor of the Argus.

Dear sir—I have just seen the comments of the N. Y. Evening Post on the meeting held at Poughkeepsie, in relation to the issue of small bills by the banks; and I beg to correct, through the columns of the Argus, the errors into which the Post has fallen. It is true, I signed the notice for such a meeting, and, although I did not attend it, I approved them, as I do now, of its object, which was very different from that represented in the Post. The object was not to repeal the law prohibiting the circulation of small bills, but to suspend its operation during the suspension of specie payments. I was one of the earliest advocates for a prohibition of the small bills, and I believe the measures recommended by the Poughkeepsie meeting is the surest means of preserving that law. Without its suspension during the suspension of specie payments, there is no danger that the inconveniences felt by the whole community for the want of small change, will beget a very strong feeling in the public mind against the law itself, which may be carried into the next legislature, and cause a total repeal instead of a suspension of it. I may misjudge in this matter, but I know this to be the deliberate opinion of many of the warmest friends of the original passage of that act; and that the mode recommended by the meeting was deemed the best means to preserve the law, and to give full effect to its provisions on the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Already those inconveniences are felt and already is the country flooded with small bills from the adjoining states. I cannot appreciate that policy which would increase our circulation by a spurious currency from abroad, instead of giving to the community the bills of our own banks, which are under our own control; of whose solvency we have no doubt, and for the safety of whose issues ample provision is made by our own laws. There is, to my mind, also, an inconsistency in authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and, at the same time requiring the people to transact their business in a currency that cannot be had, and which they cannot in any way command. That this is true is evinced by the fact, that specie is not in circulation for small change, and that the small bills from other states now form the circulating medium in its stead, notwithstanding their circulation is in direct contravention of a penal law of this state, whose provisions have been strictly observed until the suspension of specie payments by the banks, but which are now violated from necessity and not from choice.

The editor of the Post is pleased to remark, that my speech in the senate of the United States, about a year since, on the deposite act, in which I ventured some views in relation to our credit system, "was duly copied into the whig papers with great applause" &c.—Seeing those papers but seldom, I was not aware how extensively it had been copied or applauded by them. I was, however, at that time in the regular receipt of the Evening Post, and I do not recollect to have seen that speech copied into its columns, and am not aware that its readers have ever been favored with my views on that subject, to enable them to form an opinion of the correctness of the admadversions of the N. Y. Evening Post. Those views I believed correct at the time, and I have seen nothing since to change them, but every thing to confirm them. I have no disguise about my opinons on this subject. I am in favor of a well regulated credit system, and opposed to the chimerical scheme of as exclusive metalic currency. The following extract from the speech which has so unceremoniously received the censure of the Post, will show my opinions then, as well as the opinions which I now entertain:

"The credit system in the country, the connexion between depositer and banker, is the offspring of the deposite act. It is founded on the principle that it gets its vitality from the freedom enjoyed by any person to do as he pleases with his own property. Its foundation is individual security, and individual responsibility, and religious confidence in every individual; where these do not exist, credit cannot be given. Credit is the life and private morality, the life blood of commerce; and they together form the basis of public confidence; and where that confidence rests. This is the invention of modern times in the old governments of Europe, where this system was never found it was unknown and unknown. To the United States belongs the honor of instituting [illegible] of the deposite system. To the United States belongs the honor of having first applied the system of steam navigation. The effects on the general prosperity of the nation have been as manifest in the one case as in the other; and he who should attempt to destroy a system which has produced all these blessings which has brought it to its present state of prosperity, to the door of every man! and that, too, for the purpose of adopting some of the exploded doctrines of the political economists of Europe! Sir, you might as well attempt to apply the common law of England, which has been in existence for centuries, to the father of waters in this western world, and to our mighty inland seas, compared with which, the boasted streams and lakes of Europe dwindle into rills and ponds beside them. Yes, these vast inland seas, into which, in the language of a distinguished Senator of my own State, 'you might cast the whole land of the common law, without producing a ripple.' Sir, I believe I speak the almost unanimous sentiment of my political friends in this Senate, when I say they intend no such thing. I believe I speak the sentiments of the democratic party throughout the Union, when I say, I believe they neither expect nor desire such thing. What then, do they expect and desire? I answer; no more, nor no less, than every where introduce, as far as practicable, a good currency, by the prohibition of small bills, and I believe the measures recommended by the Poughkeepsie meeting is the surest means of preserving that law. Without its suspension during the suspension of specie payments, there is no danger that the inconveniences felt by the whole community for the want of small change, will beget a very strong feeling in the public mind against the law itself, which may be carried into the next legislature, and cause a total repeal instead of a suspension of it. I may misjudge in this matter, but I know this to be the deliberate opinion of many of the warmest friends of the original passage of that act; and that the mode recommended by the meeting was deemed the best means to preserve the law, and to give full effect to its provisions on the resumption of specie payments by the banks. Already those inconveniences are felt and already is the country flooded with small bills from the adjoining states. I cannot appreciate that policy which would increase our circulation by a spurious currency from abroad, instead of giving to the community the bills of our own banks, which are under our own control; of whose solvency we have no doubt, and for the safety of whose issues ample provision is made by our own laws. There is, to my mind, also, an inconsistency in authorizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks, and, at the same time requiring the people to transact their business in a currency that cannot be had, and which they cannot in any way command. That this is true is evinced by the fact, that specie is not in circulation for small change, and that the small bills from other states now form the circulating medium in its stead, notwithstanding their circulation is in direct contravention of a penal law of this state, whose provisions have been strictly observed until the suspension of specie payments by the banks, but which are now violated from necessity and not from choice.

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If my course in regard to the deposite act and the currency bill is obnoxious to rebuke, I have the consolation to believe that it is sanctioned in by the almost unanimous voice of the friends of the administration in the Senate of the U. S. and by an overwhelming majority of its friends in the House of Representatives. I trust men are to be denounced because they entertained and expressed opinions, on these great questions, different from those of the small minority of their political friends, I am at a loss to know, how the great principles of the republican party, namely, that the majority shall govern, is to be respected and preserved. We have fallen on evil times indeed, if such denunciations are to be made, and that too by a press professing to belong to the same party. I had supposed that every

fference of opinion was not a differ-
ce of principle—and whilst I am very
ch in favour of my friend's judgment, when
is the majority of my political
nds entertaining different views from
my own, on questions about which we all
ve an equal right to judge, still, I can-
t but feel confirmed in my opinions
hen I find them endowed, with almost
ire unanimity, by the representatives
the nation. To many of these sub-
cts the late executive differed from the
body of the friends of his adminis-
ation in both branches of Congress.
ust, however; that the measures of
present administration will be taken
wisdom—will avoid the ultrasm of
day, and will be such as to promote
e great and paramount interests of the
untry. I need not say, that in the
pport of such measures my best fac-
ties will be exerted.

Respectfully, your's,
N. P. TALLMADGE.

Correspondence of the State Journal.

NEW CABINET ARRANGEMENT.

Washington, January 17, 1837.

It appears that some western papers which came to hand to-day, that a HOAX has been successfully played off upon the patriotism of the people of Virginia, by sending them slips purporting to be extracts from the Globe, announcing a blow up in the Cabinet, and the resignation of Messrs. Forsyth and Poinsett. Your readers must not allow this hoax to take their faith in what I am about to communicate, to be in the least shaken. It has been blow up in the Cabinet; but it has been reformed for some days past in the official circles, and now claims very general confidence, that the Cabinet will be very soon almost entirely remodeled. All the Secretaries, except Mr. Poinsett, the Ohio and accomplished head of the War Department, will retire peacefully and without any disturbance of the harmony of the party. It is well understood, at the time when Mr. Van Buren took to himself the duties of "Chief Magistrate, that he did not intend to keep around him the members of General Jackson's cabinet, and that the arrangement which left Messrs. Woodbury, and Forsyth, and Dickerson at the head of their respective Departments was only temporary. Many reasons combined to render it expedient in the opinion of Mr. Van Buren that those gentlemen should continue to occupy their posts for a while; but the day has now come when their services may be dispensed with, and it becomes necessary to look to other men less trammeled in regard to certain great measures of policy.—Messrs. Rives and Wright are the confidential friends of the new incumbents, or two of the high offices to be vacated.—Who will fill the other vacancy is not yet ascertained—but it is not fixed upon. Nor has any thing positive been allowed to transpire, respecting Mr. Butler's movements. He may, no doubt, remain in the post of Attorney General, if he desires it—for no man stands higher with Mr. Van Buren than this gentleman.

Nothing can be more quiet than the movement will give him no disturbance whatever. He has a very pliant set of principles—can turn and turn about again at his pleasure—is a good accountant—and is always ready with a legal opinion precisely suited to the designs and wishes of those in power.

Mr. "Supremacy of the Laws" Kendall will remain where he is for the present; but as is said, and I believe with entire truth, contrary to the known inclinations of Mr. Van Buren and Mr. Poinsett. The general condition of the Post Office business, and the necessity of a part relating to some important contracts for the Express mail, is such that his immediate removal might be productive of great inconvenience. It is said, that Mr. Kendall, moreover, would prefer not to have an open rupture with the demagogue, so long as he possesses the influence he has construed to obtain by his mismanagement of the Post Office patronage, and through the instrumentality of the Globe, over which he has supreme control. Still, however, I believe the days of this political adventurer's power are drawing to a close. One thing is clear, he must be, if consistent and remain long in the same Administration. Mr. Van Buren must choose between them. The Secretary of War is a bold, active, and aspiring spirit—matchless penetration—inventive of resources—and dexterous in turning them to account—with the accomplishments and manners of a gentleman and man of the world. He sees through the schemes of Kendall, and cannot brook the idea of such a fellow exercising any influence in an Administration of which he is a member. Mr. Poinsett is high in the favor of Mr. Van Buren. They were long companions for him than any of the rest except Forsyth; and I am much mistaken if he will not before long find reason to get rid of the Postmaster General. The President, it is not too much to say, would be glad to see Kendall not only out of the Post Office but out of the Country.

Messrs. Forsyth and Woodbury will be provided for, of course. Mr. Dickerson has, by-the-by, no cipher, is not thought worthy of reward, and will be allowed to remain at home in New Jersey. Mr. Maney, the Solicitor of the Treasury, is to go to Belgium. Two persons are named as likely to take the place he vacates, a Mr. Balch whom I mentioned in a former letter, and a Mr. Gilpin. They are both utterly without any claims but those which recommend the mere partisan.

Mr. Van Buren is at present residing at a delightful retreat belonging to Gen. Van Ness, on the banks of the Potomac. The General is President of the Bank of the Metropolis, and bought the other day that he had secured the President's approval of the suspension by his bank before it took place.

Kendall, it is believed, will disobey the mandate of the Circuit Court. He has got to the end so in his Globe. The hook must be put in this Jacobin's nose!

From the N. Y. Evening Star.

WHIG AND TORY.

Those two terms were perfectly understood during our Revolutionary war, and subsequently in England they were distinctively well known, and are at this day applied to the friends of liberal opinions on the one side and to the aristocracy on the other. The term *Whig* adopted by the friends of the Constitution and Laws, in their struggle against the worst of despotisms in this country, is just, applicable, appropriate in heart and deed, but there a man should be ashamed to be called a Tory, and he should be called and considered. We have however a warrant for saying, that the application of the term *Tory* to our opponents, should be as appropriate as the use of *Whig* when applied to the friends of liberty. The measures of the administration are more congenial with the tory measures of the time during our revolutionary war, and the distress brought on the country is greater—we are therefore in the situation of 1776, struggling for freedom against our oppressors—with this difference, that the Tories of 1776 were merely political, ours are all at home—the evil is therefore at our own doors.

One of the leading Van Buren men in Pennsylvania is *Chas. Ingersoll*—he is the Van Buren candidate for Congress—the man in the State Convention, the one who was for violating all charters. Let us hear from him on this month his own confession that he was and is a *Tory*.

In the Democratic Press, of June 6th, 1837, the following paragraph was published:

"I WOULD HAVE BEEN TORY."

"One of Governor McKean's officers who supplanted a democrat, and who officiates in the Orphan's Court, was heard to say the other day, that, *had he been a man during the times of the American Revolution he should have been a* TORY—*That every man of* HONOR *was a Tory during that time.*"

The Tory retorted to, knowing who was meant, addressed a letter to the Editor of that paper, which was published on Monday, June 12, 1837, from which the following extracts are taken. The whole letter will be re-published, if desired.

"Mr. Binns—

"Some days ago on my way to the Sheriff's office, where I had occasion to call, I found that gentleman and Judge Hemphill seated on the bench of the Court in the State House. After dispatching my professional arrangements with the sheriff, we talked politics as we are both fond of a habit of doing, and with perfect good humor. Mr. Smith remained entirely neutral. Gen. Barker was, I thought, unusually animated in reprobation of Tories: upon which I said, as you have published, *that had I been a man during the Revolution, I SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TORY—that many of the best men in the country were so then.*"

* * * * *

"I endeavor to molest nobody with my political sentiments, though I disdain to disguise them, however heritical they may appear in the eyes of the tide. *If I had been capable of reason and reflection when the American Colonies took up arms against their mother country, I* SHOULD HAVE BEEN A TORY—NOR CAN I EVER CONSIDER THAT AN APPELLATION OF REPROACH."

[Signed] C. J. INGERSOLL.

No. 20, Chestnut st., June 7, 1837.

There is no mincing the matter here—no equivocation—no multitude of words. Mr. Van Buren's candidate for Congress in Philadelphia admits, under his own signature, that *he would have been a Tory had he been capable of reason during the revolution, and that he considered there was no reproach in the appellation!* Is there an American who will vote for this Tory in the city of Philadelphia? If there is one so base, let him come forth and shew himself, let him come forth and take rank among the enemies of the country.

The declaration of this Tory is a gross insult—an attack on every Whig of 1776—on every true patriot who shed his blood and lost his fortune in the sacred cause, and yet this very Mr. Ingersoll is Mr. Van Buren's candidate for Congress, his confidential friend, his chief leader in the city of Philadelphia. It is this class of Tories that have so basely and cruelly assailed the wicked measures of our rulers, which have brought us to ruin. Why should we hesitate to denounce them in applying to them the term tory, in its full meaning, to all who sustain the measures of the present administration?

Retrenchment and Reform.—According to Mr. Secretary Woodbury, the receipts of the U. States Treasury, for the months of April, were $1,995,300, and the *expenditures during the same month amounted to* $3,887,403 34!!

If the same ratio should continue during the ensuing four years—and the prospect for it now seems promising enough!!—what consequence—the people will have to pay the snug sum of nearly ninety millions of dollars, for the privilege of being governed by Van Buren, Kendall, Blair, and Whitney. Oh, the blessings of patent democracy.

The Tooth—Dr. James Johnson in his recent work on the "Economy of Health" it is observed, that the mouth should be rinsed with hot water, and then immediately with cold, every morning thro' out the year. If this was regularly done from infancy, *the Dentist might shut up shop.*"

PAINESVILLE TELEGRAPH.

H. FAGUS—Editor.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1837.

While complaints are reaching us from every quarter of the want of employment and the lack of incentive and encouragement to industry, there seems, however, to be one class totally exempt from the ills and privations of the rest. "*The Party*" have their hands full, with every prospect of a vast accumulation of the important, and hitherto successfully prosecuted business of plundering the living, and of giving firmness and unanimity, both of body and mind to the phalanx under their command. Senator Tallmadge of Poughkeepsie, has entered into the employ of the Albany Regency and Washington Cabinet, and consequently increase their *labors* in making out instructions for his particular case. Then the Albany Argus has some remarks on the Post Office Circular, calculated to create alarm, (though these are only held out as a beacon to the party.) The remarks of the Argus are worthy of close attention, for the purpose of showing the manner in which Kendall-ism is now received by those who were wont to welcome with acclamations of applause all that emanated from the pen and fell from the lips of the "greatest and best." It is as follows—"It is not to be disguised that the order in relation to postmasters, has excited very general disapprobation. We see no good reason to put the whole letter and newspaper paying community to the inconvenience of procuring sureties, and certificates of the same, to any considerable amount for the purpose of enabling contractors to receive it and pay it out or dispose of it at a premium." Here, then, we see that the injustice and absurdity of the measure are so manifest, that even the Argus is compelled to denounce it; while the Globe labors incessantly to convince the people of its utility. But again: an unprecedented increase of painful and perplexing drudgery has devolved on the "Directors of the Party," from a source they little suspected. A bill passed the General Assembly of Connecticut revoking the charter of the New Haven City Bank, and Governor Edwards, contrary to the *long established usage of the party*," vetoed it. This was a power. The "keepers" had been constant and earnest in their watchfulness—had bestowed exemplary attention in giving unity of action, and to be plain-a, and to be filled by the ominous word "Veto" was too much for party spirit to bear. The Times, a leading Van Buren organ, and one which dated its existence since declared that Governor Edwards was a "genuine republican, a friend to equal rights, an opposer of all monopolies, and an implacable enemy of BANKS," opened its batteries of shot and vituperation against that "genuine republican" who dared in opposition to the expressed will of a Van Buren majority, exercise the prerogative in preventing the revocation of a charter of a Bank which contained no provision authorising the Legislature to revoke at pleasure. The Globe will readily perceive that to calm and quiet the petty difficulties of daily occurrence, and to harmonize the mighty conflicting elements of party, and prevent the dissolution of "the party" are tasks that require uncommon energy and perseverance, and we should not wonder if it should call for no less increase of power proportioned to the increase of duties, should soon appear to be a "great and weighty matter, claiming the consideration of the party."

If it seems from the latest intelligence that the Seminole war must be fought over again, notwithstanding the fond hopes entertained by all, of the speedy termination of a series of events so little creditable to the character of a spotless humanity. It appears that the delays in their removal have been improved by the Indians in making preparations for prolonging their wretched existence in arms and soil of their native country, and for carrying on an offensive war during the hot season, which affords them so many advantages over whatever forces the Government may send against them. With reference to the subject, the Courier & Enquirer says: "*Gen. Jesup*, in a word, has been completely out-Generaled. We have been foiled not less in negotiation than in the field. The militia, meantime, is disbanded; the regular troops withdrawn to healthy cantonments, within which they will have to be transported during the autumn; and Commodore Dallas and his crews, lately doing an active and dangerous service—are off to Mexico. All then is at a stand, except the movement which is now to be held over our future measures. In this, there is as yet but one proposition before the public—that of Gen. Jesup commended in his dispatch, not mentioned by the Globe, but made known by the Intelligencer. That proposition is, *that we now go to work to exterminate the Seminoles.*"

FOURTH OF JULY.—Our neighbors of Richmond are "wide awake" in making arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary. As will be seen by their Notice in another column, they intend to usher in the day

By the loud mouthed cannon's thundering jar,
To wake the Buckeyes near and far;

And after treating those who may favor them with a visit, to an intellectual feast, an opportunity will be furnished, on board the new steamboat ROCHESTER, to those who are proficients (and who are not?) in the Science of Gastronomy, to display their aeronaut and skill among the "*substantials*" and "*dainties*" of the season and clime. Beside Music for the ear, and meat for the body, there will be a grand exhibition of fire works, and the evening with a novel and splendid exhibition of fire works,

Whose fiery tails and vivid flashes,
Will cut some odd and antic dashes.

The Legislature of Connecticut adjourned on the 10th instant, having been in session thirty-nine days. Thirty-eight Acts were passed at this session, among which are an Act repealing so much of the law relating to inhabitants, as inflicts corporeal punishment; an act abolishing imprisonment for debt, and establishing freehold qualifications for jurors, in all cases; suspending the operation of an act prohibiting the circulation of small bills, till July 1st 1838, provided, the Banks redeem the small bills in specie, and issue no notes under $5 after July 1st, 1838; and act relating to the charter of Banks, which have suspended specie payment, and allowing them to issue bills, payable in notes current in New York and Boston, upon their failing to part with their specie at pleasure, the Sixteen Directors were given.

☞ We invite the attention of our readers to the letter of Nathaniel Rochester, Esq. from the State of New York, which will be found on the first page.

From the Baltimore American.

EXTENSIVE INUNDATION.

By far the most extensive and destructive calamity, with which the city of Baltimore has ever been visited, was experienced on Wednesday night. The heavy showers of rain which descended on that night caused a sudden and extraordinary rise of the waters of Jones' Falls, tearing up the mill dams and wooden bridges which cross the upper parts of that stream, and bringing them down to the stone bridges within the limits of the city. The arches of the latter being thus obstructed, and rapidly choked up by the timber, plank and other wooden fragments, swept away from above, with a fearful rapidity at the dead hour of the morning, the entire space of the lower parts of the city, greater or less height, and extensive injury as well to the improved property as to the dwellings.

A calamity so sudden, so unlooked for, and so appalling in its effects, occurring upon the dead hour of night, was not, we regret to say, confined to the loss of property only; a number of lives have been lost, including among other causes, a whole family of five persons; a father, mother and three children; who were awakened from their sleep to perish in a simultaneous death. The number of those who perished is not ascertained at the time we are writing, but we hope to be able to make as nearly as may be an accurate statement, before this paper is closed.

We devoted some hours yesterday to the heart-sickening duty of examining this extended scene of devastation, but in attempting a description of it we are fully satisfied that nothing we can say on the subject will furnish the reader with an adequate idea of its character and magnitude.

Those only who have gone over the ground as we have done, and witnessed in detail the effects of the freshet, can duly estimate the nature of the calamity which in a few hours has visited with damage or ruin some hundreds of our fellow citizens.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

For three miles above the Falls the loss of property on both sides is immense! All the mill-dams for this distance have been swept away, and in the neighborhood of the "toll gate" several houses were carried down with the torrent, which increased with incalculable power as it proceeded—demolishing every impediment. Among the numerous disasters, we can specify only those which fell under our own observancy of Mr. Appold, opposite the jail, was entirely deluged; loss supposed to be $4,000. All that part of the city designated "the meadow" was covered with water from 5 to 10 feet, rising in some houses to the second story. The damage to individual property in this section is incalculable; but the greatest is that of the Messrs. Whites, who have lost their extensive distillery. The best part of their improvements were carried off, with a large quantity of whiskey, carts, &c. The most serious part of their loss is their honse-stable and cows, which as near as could be computed now, amount to about 80 horses and 100 cows. The whole damage they have sustained cannot be estimated—As the destructive element passed thro' the meadow it brought the greatest ruin upon Messrs. Hyde and Surlett, brewers and candle manufacturers, and who possessed in all four extensive establishments. The bridges over the Falls on Baltimore, Bath and Hillen streets were entirely swept away. The vicinity of Saratoga, Holliday and North streets presents one continued scene of ruin. The gas house has suffered serious injury. The fires were put out, and the fear is that the retorts are burst—if so, a considerable delay must take place in the generation of gas, as they have but one day's supply on hand—the loss to the company otherwise will be very great. The flood extended above Lexington Market to Water street, through Hawk street and the Fish market, much of it discharged itself into the Falls, and considerable stream, however, continued its course through the whole length of the market, emptying itself into the head of the dock—which is filled with piles of all sorts of lumber.

Throughout Marsh Market Space, stores were filled with water to the depth of 4 or 5 feet above the pavement, and the injury to the extensive stocks and various kinds of merchandise in this section is great.

The Fountain at the head of the market is covered with lumber, and the earth washed away from around it to its very foundation—leaving it a monument of the desolation which surrounds it. The pavements throughout Market space are more or less torn up, and the outside benches and butchers' blocks are entirely carried away. The Fish Market is also totally deprived of its furniture—nothing remaining but the roof and the brick columns which support it. This broad and long avenue of Market spaces bears throughout most of its length the marks of destruction—the pavements—dilapidated Market House—piles of lumber—and heaps of mud and filth—to which is now added the scented and damaged provisions

CONVENTION OF THE BANKS.

In pursuance of a notice issued jointly by the Banks of Columbus, a convention of delegates from 23 of the Banks of Ohio, met at Columbus on the 5th inst. Reports of the situation of 56 of the Banks of the State were presented and read. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That each bank pledges itself not to sell during the suspension, other than by the exchange of coin for coin, any of its silver, gold or bullion.

Resolved, That the business of each bank be conducted and managed, as to enable it to resume specie payments at any moment.

Resolved, That the rate of exchange for drafts at sight upon eastern cities, shall not exceed two per cent.

Resolved, That each bank shall receive of its customers at par, in payment of debts due the bank the paper of all the banks represented in this convention, and of such other banks of this state, as shall agree to the measures adopted by this convention.

Resolved, That each bank shall furnish all the others with a copy of its "Bank statement," officially certified, every sixty days, commencing with the first weekly report in August.

Resolved, That any bank wishing to receive the paper of any other for exchange, shall notify such bank of its intention to do so, and the balances between such banks shall be settled either by the papers of the bank requiring the exchange, or by drafts at sight at a quarter per cent less than the selling price of the debtor bank.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several banks to pay out the paper of other Ohio banks than their own, on the most gradual and useful way of reducing the circulation, and of rendering that aid to the community which their ordinary business obviously requires.

Resolved, That no bank will commence calling upon another with its paper, and for exchanges, except after one month's notice.

Resolved, That if upon the returns provided for, it shall appear that any bank is endeavoring to put out or sustain an improvident issue of its paper, it shall be the duty of all the other banks to cause the same to be promptly redeemed.

Resolved, That each bank represented in this convention, will be deemed to have assented to the foregoing arrangements, unless it notifies the others of its dissent therefrom within 30 days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention, signed by the President and Secretary, be printed, and a copy thereof be furnished to each of the banks represented, and also to those not represented, with a request upon the latter to signify their concurrence in the measures adopted, by forthwith furnishing a copy of the banks representation in official certified copy of their respective banks.

The banks not represented in this convention were the Commercial and Exchange Bank of Cincinnati, Farmers' and Mechanics' bank of Steubenville, Farmers' bank of Canton, Geauga and Clinton banks.

The following is the aggregate statement of the resources and liabilities of the banks of Ohio, as reported to the convention, with the exception of the six above named, which are taken from their reports made the legislature in January last:

The total capital of 32 banks is $9,247,170 00

RESOURCES.

Notes andbills discounted,	$19,993,302 36
Due from other banks,	4,303,286 22
Notes of other Banks on hand	1,333,264 91
Specie,	2,784,372 16
Real estate,	271,558 96
Total resources,	20,686,784 64

LIABILITIES.

Due to banks,	$1,487,206 93
Notes in circulation,	7,792,547 01
Deposites,	9,959,717 86
Total liabilities,	19,239,472 40

Showing an excess of resources over their liabilities, of 9,441,313 24

Mr. Ewing—

I claimed the protection of the laws of the land against dangers upon my life, harbored, as I believed, by Joseph Smith, the pretended prophet. Upon the force of the testimony adduced the judge were equally decided, and of course not my zeal for aid against assassination was lost. The president judge in summing up his views of the testimony, assumed that my hatred, not my fear, induced the prosecution. I owe it to myself and friends to show, if possible, that this imputation is groundless. I think this will very fully appear from a careful review of the more important parts of the testimony. Denton swore that Smith urged him and Davis to kill me; that Smith said he would publish me, and that, though his influence Davis and Denton had laid aside their purpose. Now the fact that Davis and Denton entertained a purpose to kill me, is proved by Bigdon, a relative of the latter day, and by Rigdon, the confidant of Smith and of Rigdon. One point sworn to by Denton is thus fully established, and the credibility of Denton and Rigdon. The only remaining question on which there is any doubt, is whether Smith urged Denton and Davis to kill me.

GEAUGA COMMON PLEAS } June Term, 1837.

John P. Andrews, vs. Benjamin Town, Thomas Dunton, Shepard Eaton, and Gerry Bates,

THIS term of said court, the complainant filed his bill in Chancery in said court, setting forth in substance that on the 29th of March, 1834, the said Town was indebted to said Dunton in the sum of three hundred ninety three 32-100 Dollars, for four several notes of hand of that date, payable at several times, to secure the payment thereof, mortgaged to said Dunton sixty seven and one-half acres of land; part of Lot No. 31, in the Seventh Range of Lo Ray, Geauga county, Ohio, which is now particularly described in said Bill.

That said Dunton afterwards transferred and assigned his interest in said notes and said mortgage, to said Bates, and the said Bates accepted and transferred the same to the complainant; and that said Town has conveyed the same premises subject to said mortgage to said Eaton.

That a large amount of principal and interest is now due upon said notes, and that said Town, Dunton and Eaton reside out of the jurisdiction of this court: Prayer, that an account be taken of what is due upon said notes, and said mortgage; and premises appraised and sold to pay the same. The said Benjamin Town, Thomas Dunton, and Shepard Eaton, are hereby ordered to appear within sixty days from the next term of said court, and plead, answer, or demur to said bill, or the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered accordingly.

PERKINS & OSBORN, *Complainant's Solicitors.*

June 22, 1837.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } *In Pleas after*
Geauga County, ss. } *Jan. Term 1837.*

Stephen Abbey, vs. Alfred Keller, Stephen Winterstein, Charles Weitzer, Mariah Weitzer, Betsey Weitzer, Elizabeth Weitzer, Lawrence Pritchard, Lucy Pritchard, Tenneer Bristol, Charlotte Bristol, Jesure Simmonds, and Prudence Simmonds.

THE complainant has filed his bill in this cause, praying for a specific performance of a contract between him and said Philip Weitzer, now deceased, for fifty acres of Land in the township of Montville, Geauga county, Ohio, being the east parts of Lots No. 7 and 8, in the 2d division of said county. And defendants are hereby notified to plead to said bill, within sixty days after next term of said court, or the said complainant, at the term next after the expiration of said sixty days, will apply to said court to take the matters of the said bill as confessed, and to decree thereon accordingly.

B. BISSEL, *Solicitor for Complainant.*

June 17th, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } Geauga County, ss.

Philip Green, vs. Martha Green.

Petition for Divorce.

THE said Martha Green will take notice that on the second Monday of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, the said Philip Green filed his petition in the office of the Clerk of the Court, praying a dissolution of the marriage contract between himself and the said Martha, for the following cause, to wit - Adultery—which said petition will be heard at the next term of said court, to be holden at the house in said county, on the 18th day of August next. The said Martha will also take notice that unless she appear in the Court of the said Philip Green, in said cause, (of witnesses residing out of this county) on the 29th day of July, A. D. 1837, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M. at the dwelling house of Spencer Beach, in the City of Washington of New-port, Washington county, and State of Ohio.

HITCHCOCK & BISSELL, *Solicitors for Petitioner.*

June 17th, 1837.

Whitney's celebrated Female Pills.

AN excellent and valuable remedy in all complaints of female weakness, especially what is called "Prolapsus Uteri," and when there is any irregularity in the periodical evacuations arising from debility. They are also an excellent aperient for the Piles, never known to fail of curing, except where ulceration has taken place.

CERTIFICATES.

Aurora, Sept. 2, 1835.

Dear Sir—This may certify that for about six months, I have made use of "Whitney's Vegetable Pills," being recommended as a permanent cathartic, and for female weakness, and for the short time that I have had, since I formed an acquaintance with them, I have given them in a great many cases and have found them to exceed all other medicines that I have ever used in those complaints, and I can recommend them as a safe medicine, and good for all those complaints for which it is recommended. Yours,

Dr. R. M. FOWLER.

Twinsburg, Ohio, July 27, 1835.

I do hereby certify, that my wife has made use of your Vegetable Pills in case of female weakness, in which she has been afflicted for about ten years, and I have sought relief from every source in my power, but have found none equal to your Vegetable Pill. They have also effected a cure in two cases of piles, which I am sure will be of permanent benefit in at this time, on account of the distance. There are many more cases of females, of which I have no doubt of their beneficial effect. Yours, &c.

D. D. BECKWITH.

The above medicine is prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by Dr. Harrington, Roberts & Co. and by agents in Ashtabula, Ohio. Also for sale at the Painesville Drug Store, by

June 23, 1837. C. A. HAWLEY.

NEW GOODS, at the New York Cash Store—Now opened and for sale for CASH at low prices, a general assortment of *Fancy and Staple Dry Goods*, Dry Groceries and Crockery.

S. & W. LOCKWOOD.

Painesville, May 28.

BLACK and Red Merino Shawls, a large lot of Fancy Hdkfs, Pongee and Plaid Silk Hdkfs, Lace and Blond Gauze Veils, Linnen Gambricks Worsted Barsege, White Crape, 4-4 and 5-4 Black Crapa, at the N. Y. Cash Store.

June, 1837.

STATE OF OHIO: *In the Supreme Court,*
Geauga County, ss. *vacation before Au-*
Nathaniel Shattuck *gust Term, A. D. 1837.*
vs.
Arathiny Shattuck. *Petition for Divorce.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the said Arathiny Shattuck that the depositions of divers persons residing without the state will be taken by the complainant before competent authority in the following order, to wit: At the residence of Alexander McMillen, in Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y. on the 10th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. At the Genesee Seminary, in said village of Lima, Livingston aforesaid on the eleventh day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. At the residence of Roger Hackley, in Conesus (alias) Freeport, in the county of Livingston aforesaid, on the 12th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. At the residence of Dr. Crandall, in South Bloomfield, Livingston county aforesaid on the 13th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P.M. At the residence of Joseph Gibbs, in Homer, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. And at Elk creek postoffice, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

All to be used in evidence in the above entitled case.

JAMES H. PAINE, *Complainant's Solicitor.*

June 12, 1837. w3

SHERIFF SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Geauga county, and directed to the Sheriff of said county, I have levied upon, and shall expose to public sale, at Johnson's Tavern, in Kirtland, on Monday, the 3d day of July next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 4 o'clock, P. M. of said day, the following property, to wit: two black Horses and two Cows. Taken as an execution in favor of Ezra Holmes vs. Hiram Dayton, Truman D. Sliter and Joseph Smith, *Jr.*

ABEL KIMBALL, 2d, *Sheriff.*
By H. CANFIELD, *Deputy.*

June 23, 1837.

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber at the last term of the Court of common Pleas of Geauga county was appointed Administrator of the estate of Thomas Hollister late of Parkman, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased are requested to present them legally proven for settlement. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHNSON MORE.

June 13, 1837.

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Geauga, I shall on Monday the 17th day of July next, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M. of said day at the dwelling house on the premises, proceed to sell at public auction the following tract of land being part of lot no. 9, in tract no. 2, in Bainbridge in said county, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning six feet west of the north-east corner of said lot no. 9, in the centre of the highway, thence west in the centre of the highway to Daniel C. Goodell's land south-east boundary, thence north on said Goodell's land, so far that a line drawn parallel with the first mentioned line shall contain seven acres, thence east within six feet of the east line of said lot no. 9, thence south to the place of beginning with the said seven acres of land. Said land belongs to the estate of Daniel Leach, deceased, and is to be sold subject to the widow's right of dower. Terms of sale made known at the time and place of sale.

JOSEPH NORTH, *Admin'r of Daniel Leach.*

June 8, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Geauga County, ss. }

John Church, vs. Lydia Church,

Divorce.

THE said Lydia Church is hereby notified that the said John Church has this day filed in the Supreme Court of said county, his petition praying to be divorced from his said wife. Causes alledged—extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty, willful absence for more than three years, and for wholly disregarding her marriage covenant; and the said Lydia will therefore appear in said Court at the next term thereof, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken as confessed.

N. D. MATTOON, *Attorney for Petitioner.*

June 6, 1837.

The State of Ohio, } Supreme Court.
Geauga county, ss. }

Achsah Newcomb, vs. Flaviel Newcomb.

Petition for Divorce.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, on the second day of June, A. D. 1837, the above named Achsah Newcomb filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the state of Ohio, within and for the county of Geauga, a petition praying for the dissolution of the marriage contract now existing between the said Achsah and the said Flaviel, and for such other relief—or the causes of extreme cruelty, by the said Flaviel towards the said Achsah, in threatening and beating the said Achsah, and inflicting blows upon the said Achsah; for threatening, alarming and beating the said Achsah in a violent and abusive manner for jealous grounds on the part of said Flaviel, for more than three years last past; for that the said Flaviel has deserted himself from the said Achsah on or before the 25th day of May, 1834, and thence hitherto hath and still continues wilfully absent and from the said Achsah and her child or children of the said Flaviel towards the said Achsah in wilfully absenting himself from the said Achsah and her child for more than 3 years last past, leaving the said Achsah & the children of the said Achsah and the said Flaviel wholly destitute of a house, home, and the means of support.

WADE & RUSSELL, *Solicitors of Petition.*

June 7, 1837.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } *In the Supreme Court,*
Geauga County, ss. } *vacation before August Term, A. D. 1837.*

Nathaniel Shattuck vs. Arathiny Shattuck. *Petition for Divorce.*

NOTICE is hereby given to said Arathiny Shattuck that the depositions of divers persons residing without the state will be taken by the complainant before competent authority in the following order, to wit: At the residence of Alexander McMillen, in Genesee, Livingston county, N. Y. on the 10th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock, P. M. At the Genesee Seminary, in said village of Lima, Livingston aforesaid on the eleventh day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and six o'clock P. M. At the residence of Roger Hackley, in Conesus (alias) Freeport, in the county of Livingston aforesaid, on the 12th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. At the residence of Dr. Crandall, in South Bloomfield, Livingston county aforesaid on the 13th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P.M. At the residence of Joseph Gibbs, in Homer, Calhoun county, Michigan, on the 14th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. And at Elk creek postoffice, Erie county, Pennsylvania, on the 20th day of July A. D. 1837, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M.

All to be used in evidence in the above entitled case.

JAMES H. PAINE, *Complainant's Solicitor.*

June 12, 1837. w3

Important Discovery.

SORE and INFLAMED EYES CURED, without pain or the application of wired instruments, so that injuring the sight at appearance of the eye, by F. Dean's CHEMICAL PLASTER. It is now about four years since the proprietor introduced this plaster to the attention of the public. Its effect was to prevent inflammation in severe cases of burns and wounds of every description but to cure inflammation both internal and external at any stage of its existence. In uniform effect in hundreds of instances it has proved that, as yet, no medicine has been introduced to the public possessing such power to cure inflammation of every kind, and in every case, excepting salt rheum, inflammatory rheumatism, felons, fever sores, cancers, or the inflammation in the eyes as the plaster now offered. One very peculiar quality of it is that it generally relieves the pain in a few hours after it is applied. For sore eyes shut the eye and put a plaster directly on the eye and wear it (removing it once in twelve hours and washing off the matter on the eye with castile soap each every time you remove the plaster,) till the inflammation is entirely out, say from three to ten days. Persons should not have a thought of applying it to sore eyes until about two years since, when it was applied in a salve in his family and was astonished at the result. Since then he has applied it in many severe cases and it has never failed in a single case. It leaves the eye natural and free from any inflammation appearance at all, which has not been sore. He fully believes that almost every case of sore eyes may be cured by it in a few days except in cases of intemperance.

CERTIFICATES.

Mr. E. Dean—Sir, I have used your chemical plaster in six cases of felions all of which it cured; also in three cases of white swelling or ulcerated joints, which it has cured.

CHAUNCEY TUMERS.

Mayville, N. Y. March, 1837.

I have witnessed, in an inveterate case of fever sore, of four years standing, in my family, an entire cure effected by the above plaster in about four weeks.

WM. BRITTON.

Westfield, June 4, 1833.

I was sick with the rheumatism for a whole year, and my hip was drawn out of joint, and in June 1832 I suffered severely for days and nights, and on procuring a box of Chemical Plaster, I became perfectly easy in 6 hours after applying it, and in one week after, I went to work. DAN. ANDRUS.

Mayville, N. Y. Aug. 26, 1834.

Mr. E. Dean—Sir, Mr. Rodolphus Brown my father-in-law, some time last fall had a severe attack of the inflamation in both eyes, so that he could not bear the light, and I procured, after using various remedies for 3 weeks and his eyes still grew worse and no pain, (al that he could not rest day or night, we applied your Chemical Plaster and in a few hours his eyes were easy, and began to discharge freely, and the inflammation began to disappear, were easier the first night, and one week removing it twice a day, which entirely removed the inflammation and restored their former appearance. We also applied it in one of the worst cases of felion, which afforded relief in a few hours, and in 24 hours effected had a good night's rest. For six days and nights previous to the use of the plaster, excessive pain, and some of the time he had been so distracted with pain that he had to be held in bed.

CLARK GOULD.

Portland, N. Y. Feb. 26, 1834.

Mr. E. Dean,—Sir, I have now sold at retail about three hundred boxes of your Chemical Plaster and have heard from a great proportion of them, all expressing the desired effect. Several important cases in this vicinity, which physicians and knowledge in their other medicines had been tried for years without effect, have been cured. In fact, I think it one of the most valuable medicines for curing inflammatory diseases ever invented, and do think that it should be more fully affiliated demand that you should give it a general circulation and size in every family.

ROB'T HOLLISTER, Druggist.

Buffalo, March'st, 1837.

Mr. E. Dean, Sir—In May last, I put out my house to paint, and was obliged to put up for about six months, so that I could not walk on my foot. I employed several physicians to no effect, and in October I procured a box of your Plaster, which cured my foot in a short time. I have applied it to my son, and received immediate relief in a case of rheumatism.

ELIZABETH SMITH.

Melborough, Ulster Co. N. Y. Oct. 1835.

Price 75 cents.—For sale by E. Dean proprietor, Westfield, Chautauque Co. N. Y.—None genuine unless signed in his own hand on the sheets uniformly folded. Druggists & agents in New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Utica, Buffalo, Rochester, &c. &c. C. P. Perkins, Erie Pa., C. A. Hawley, and A. Hills, Painesville, R. P. Cannon, Unionville, and Henry Harris, Ashtabula, April 28, 1837.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

W. E. WILLIAMS, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Painesville and vicinity, that he has just returned from New York, with a new and plendid assortment of *Watches and Jewelry*, and other fancy articles which he will sell cheap for CASH.—No mistake—call and see, and satisfy yourselves. All the watches he makes can be supplied with tools of every description in their line. Watches repaired in the best style, on short notice.

Painesville, Ohio, May 22, 1837.

LINSEED OIL.—500 Gallons on hand and for sale at the *Fairport Cash Store*, by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Feb. 1837,

COD FISH.—4,000 lbs. Cod Fish for sale low for cash by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, Jan. 1837.

Look! Look!!

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.

MOSES BAILEY respectfully informs the inhabitants of Painesville, that he has opened a Store in Painesville, where he will keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Hats Caps and Furs, which he will sell as cheap as can be purchased west of New York.

N. B. Merchants from the country can be supplied with Hats, Caps, &c. at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Painesville March 28, 1837.

GRAND RIVER CASH STORE.

BOOTS & SHOES. A lot of fresh boots, just receiving, consisting in part of gentlemens' calfskin, sewed pumps, almanzeen, lasting, and thick boots, ladies' morocco, prunella, almanzeen, lasting, slippers, slatter stamps, and goloshes, misses' rollers, seallegrave, lasting, buskins, &c. &c. for sale very low, by

THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

Richmond, May 29, 1837.

GROCERIES AND LIQUORS.—Brown, Loaf and White Sugars, Teas, Coffee, Porter and Loaf Sugars. French and Cognac Brandy; Holland Gin, Cedar Rum; Port, Madeira, Sherry, Claret, Sherry, St. Julion, Medoc and Champaign WINES. Young Hyson, Imperial, and Tan Powder TEAS, for sale by

CABLE & GREGORY.

CHEAP FOR CASH, Or Good Notes, if I have on hand two 2 Horse Pleasure Waggons—one new and the other nearly as good as new, and one single Horse Waggon; one Set of double Harnesses, and one single Harness, and one large strong Ox Waggon: all of which I will sell on very reasonable terms, for the above pay.

G. E. H. DAY.

Painesville, March 28, 1837.

Wholesale and Retail DRY GOODS STORE

(In Richmond.)

S. DURAND & CO. Respectfully inform the citizens of Ohio, that they continue their establishment at Richmond—From the very liberal patronage they have received, both in wholesaling and retailing for the last six months, induces them to continue the same facilities of purchasing goods in New York prices. They possess peculiar facilities in having a large establishment in New York, of buying their goods in the most favorable manner, and at the lowest prices. They invite merchants to come and compare prices with their New York Bills, and examine the quality, and it is believed the only difference that will be found, is, that their prices are lower! All who wish to buy so will have them prove as recommended. Never than can be found west of New York, are invited to call. They have a large assortment constantly on hand, of every article that is wanted, either in city or country, and they will be constantly receiving from their store in New York fresh supplies to their stock. Merchants who wish to save the expence of a journey to New York are informed that they can select at all times goods of every description in their line, and any articles they may not have on hand will be immediately ordered.

S. DURAND & CO.

Richmond, April 20, 1837.

Cash for Pipe Staves.

THE subscribers will pay cash for Pipe and Hogshead Staves if delivered soon—or will contract to purchase through the season.

J. W. & W. W. OAKLEY.

Richmond, Feb. 1837.

140 DOZ. GLASS VIALS, (assorted,) for sale at cost by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, Exchange Building.

April 26, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Geauga County, ss. }

Cynthia Knapp, vs. John O. Knapp. DIVORCE.

CYNTHIA KNAPP, has this day filed in said Court her Petition, praying that the marriage contract between her and the said John O. be dissolved, for the cause of wilful absence for more than three years—which said petition will be heard at the next Term of the said Court to be holden at Chardon, within and for said county, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1837.

CHORD, *Sol. for Com.*

May 23, 1837. 21-9w.

SUPREME COURT.

GEAUGA COUNTY, *ss.*

Jonathan Hill, vs, Amy Hill, } Petition for Divorce.

THE said Amy will take notice that on the 13th May, 1837, the said Jonathan filed his petition in said court, praying for a divorce; Causes, wilful absence for more than three years, and adultery; and that the same will be heard at the next term of said Court.

Said Amy will further take notice, that depositions in said causes will be taken by the petitioner in the town of Bellingham, Norfolk county, Mass. before competent authority, at the Post Office, on the 20th day of July, 1837.

PERKINS & OSBORN, *Atty's for Petitioner.*

May 19. 20 3m

CANDLES—A full supply constantly on hand and for sale by

C. A. HAWLEY.

April 27, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
GEAUGA COUNTY, *ss.* }

Hiram Stratton, } *Divorce.*
vs.
Esther Stratton, }

THE said Hiram Stratton has this day filed in said Court his petition praying that the marriage contract between him and the said Esther be dissolved, for the cause of willful absence for more than three years, which said petition will be heard at the next Term of said Court, to be holden at Chardon, within and for said county, on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1837.

B. BISSEL, *Sol. for Com.*

May 9th, A. D. 1837.

Selling off at Cost.

WE will sell our present stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, (consisting of a very general assortment) at cost and charges.

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, April 26, 1837.

TOBACCO.—Coarse & Fine Cut in papers & Canisters, plug, Cavendish and Honey-dew, for sale by

POTTER & WATERBURY

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1836.

SUGAR.—40 Bbls. White, Brown, Loaf, and Lump, in lots to 6 suit purchasers, for sale by

POTTER & WATERBURY

Richmond, Dec. 1836.

PORTER.—London Porter, just received and for sale by

POTTER & WATERBURY..

Richmond, Dec. 6, 1836.

SMOKED HAMS & SHOULDERS —5,000 lbs. smoked hams & shoulders in fine order, for sale by

SEYMOUR & GRIFFITH.

March 24, 1837.

SOMETHING NEW!!

New York and Boston Variety Store.

D. M. EDDY having this day purchased of B. Adams & Co. their entire stock of GOODS consisting of a choice lot of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, wet and dry Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Glass Ware, comprising in the whole most of the articles desirable for this season of the year, he will now articles are offered to the public at a very small advance, or as cheap as can be found at any other store for the purchase or any thing of equal value. Call and see.

Store one door South of the Post Office, State Street.

Painesville, 29th March, 1837.

New Firm & New Goods.

CABLE & CHA'S GREGORY, have A. just entered into partnership in the mercantile business at FAIRPORT, now offer at Wholesale and retail, an extensive assortment of Day Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, &c. &c. C. Gregory having just received from on board the Schooner John Hollister, a large lot of Goods, together with the stock of A. Cable, make the most general assortment to be found in this county, which will be sold CHEAP for Cash, or Country PRODUCE.

STEAMBOAT WOOD or CASH.

March 1, 1837.

500 Lbs. COTTON YARN, from No. 5 to 20, for sale cheap, by ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, Jan. 1837.

CROCKERY.—S. Durand & Co., will sell crockery at wholesale at New York prices with transportation added, and at retail cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1836.

Patent Straw Cutter.

W. HUNTINGTON gives notice, that he has purchased the right of HYDE'S *Patent Straw Cutter*, for the counties of Geauga and Ashtabula. He will dispose of the right for all or a part of the latter county. One of these articles may be seen by calling at his shop, where he intends to manufacture a full supply for this county. The only recommendation necessary is towitness its operation.

Painesville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Head Quarters!

GROCERY & BAKERY.

PHILO L. ABBOTT having purchased the entire establishment lately owned by ABBOTT & BERRY, will be happy to accommodate his friends and the public generally with almost anything in the eating or drinking line. He has on hand and for sale a choice and general assortment of *FAMILY GROCERIES*, consisting of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, &c. &c. *CHEAP.*

Those wishing contract with Bakers, *Bread, &c.* will be bought in town.

Customers and friends favors, he humbly solicits a continuance of the same.

Painesville, Dec. 1, 1836.

TEAS, SUGAR, MOLASSES, &c. together with a general assortment of *GROCERIES* can be had at the Fairport Cash Store, corner of *Third & Water St.*, a little cheaper than at any other establishment in this vicinity. Those calling to purchase any articles in the above line, would do well to call on

ALLEN & KINGSBURY,

at the Mouth of Grand River.

Feb. 1837.

SALT.—75 Bbls on hand and fo sale by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

Fairport, Feb. 1837.

Copartnership.

THE Subscribers having entered into copartnership for the purpose of transacting the *CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, and MERCHANT TAILORING* business, under the firm of

EPHRAIM WARE & GREGORY.

Painesville, April 4, 1837.

RENT my Cabinet Shop: any person wishing to learn themselves in the Cabinet business, will do well to call, as the location is first rate and terms easy, or rent will be had.

Newell's CLAIMS generally kept on hand to sell for Cash.

G. W. HUNTINGTON.

Painesville, April 4, 1837.

10 Quarter Casks MALAGA WINE on hand and for sale at the *Fairport Cash Store*, by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

April 26, 1837.

2,500 PORTO RICO Sugar for sale by

Nov. 15. S. CORNING

AMOS WILMOT continues at the old stand, where the public can be accommodated with any articles in the line, such as SADDLES, BRIDLES, Collars, Valices, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Trunks, HARNESS of descriptions, Whips and every article usually found in his line of business, warranted to be GOOD and CHEAP, as at any other establishment in the county of an equal quality. I will further state, that I have retired from the sale of Ready Manufactured me and stand ready to make good any failure by of any article sold. Grateful for past favors, future patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painesville, March 27, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given that GEORGE LOCKWOOD has sold his entire stock in trade in the Saddle, Shoe and Leather Store at Painesville, to Oliver T. Lines, who will in future carry on the business in all its branches. GEO. LOCKWOOD.

Painesville, May 17, 1837.

TABLE LINEN—10-4 8-4 6-4 & 3-4 y'ds wide double and single Damask—*very cheap*; for sale at the N. Y. Cash Store.

March 15, 1837.

ALBION CORN PLASTER.—This Plaster never causes the least pain, although it *dissolves & draws* the corn out by the roots, but gives immediate ease as soon as applied. For sale by

THE Town Officer, for the use of Justices of the Peace, Constables, &c. for sale at the Painesville Book Store. GEO. E. H. DAY.

December 30, 1836.

TUSCAN & STRAW HATS—new stock, fresh opened, at the New York Cash Store.

Painesville, March 14, 1836.

PAINE & HOSMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

Office over the store of Burrage & Paine.

JAMES H. PAINE.
H. L. HOSMER.

Painesville, Dec. 8, 1836.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S Concentrated Extract of ICELAND MOSS, CARRAGEEN, SLIPPERY elm, HOREHOUND, for valuable remedy in Colds, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Dysentary, Diarrhea, Catarrh, and affections of the throat and lungs.

For sale by HILLS, ALLEN & Painesville, O.

PERCUSSION PILLS—50 boxes for sale by HILLS, ALLEN & Co.

Dec. 24, 1836.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO—500 lbs for sale by S. CORNING.

Nov. 14.

CODFISH—4,500 lbs. for sale by S. CORNING.

PAINTS, OILS, &c. At Richmond.

THE subscriber has received nearly all of his Fall stock, amongst which is a White Lead dry and ground in oil; Spanish Brown, do. do. Verdigris, do. do., Venetian Red, Spruce Yellow; Red Lead, Litharge, Black Lead, Linseed Oil, Putter strained Lamp Oil, Spts. Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Gum Copal, White and Red Chalk, Putty, Madder, Allum, &c. &c. all of which will be sold extremely low.

WM. RUST.

Oct. 27, 1836.

INDIA RUBBER.—A quantity of this article in scraps, suitable to dissolve for boots and shoes, for sale by

WILLIAM RUST.

Richmond, Oct. 26. 1836.

BRICK.—72,000 brick for sale.—Apply to the Grand River Cash Store, at Richmond.

T. S. WILLIAMS.

January 20, 1837.

RAISINS—75 bxes and half boxes—a very choice article, just rec'd by

HILLS, ALLEN & Co.

LUMP & LOAF SUGAR.—1,500 lbs. Lump & Loaf Sugar for sale by ALLEN & KINGSBURY

Fairport, Feb. 1837.

THE new and fast running Steamboat BEAVER, J. Fox, Master, will run between Pittsburgh and Beaver as a daily packet, Sundays excepted: leaving Beaver at 8 o'clock, A. M. and arriving at Pittsburgh at half-past 12 o'clock: will leave Pittsburgh (foot of Wood st.) at 3, and arrive at Beaver at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Freight and passengers carried as low as by any other line.

Agents at Bridgewater, H. & F. J. Clarke, Agent at Brandy, G. M. Harton.

A Keel Boat will be kept constantly at each port to receive freight.

This line will connect with MITCHELL'S DAILY LINE OF CANAL BOATS, carrying freight and passengers between Beaver and New Castle.

1500 PAIRS BOOTS and SHOES, of every kind among which may be found Gt. Calf Skin water proof Boots, Calf, Kip, and Thick BOOTS, Shoes and Brogans, Ladies Morocco, Prunella, Slatter and Calf Boots, ladies and Misses calf and black Prunella slips and Shoes, Seal and Morocco do., Morocco Pumps, (a genteel article;) Boys Boots and Shoes, Children's Shoes, &c. for sale by CABLE & GREGORY.

Fairport, March 1, 1837.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—I will sell or

Painesville, April 4, 1837.

10 Quarter Casks MALAGA WINE on hand and for sale at the *Fairport Cash Store*, by

ALLEN & KINGSBURY.

April 26, 1837.

2,500 PORTO RICO Sugar for sale by

Nov. 15. S. CORNING

AMOS WILMOT continues at the old stand, where the public can be accommodated with any articles in the line, such as SADDLES, BRIDLES, Collars, Valices, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Trunks, HARNESS of descriptions, Whips and every article usually found in his line of business, warranted to be GOOD and CHEAP, as at any other establishment in the county of an equal quality. I will further state, that I have retired from the sale of Ready Manufactured me and stand ready to make good any failure by of any article sold. Grateful for past favors, future patronage is respectfully solicited.

Painesville, March 27, 1837.

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Office over the store of Burrage & Paine.

JAMES H. PAINE.
H. L. HOSMER.

Painesville, Dec. 8, 1836.

DR. S. PRESCOTT'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC, OR RELIGIOUS PILLS, for curing completely the Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Piles, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Colds, Fevers, Headache, Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Worms, Fits, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, Consumption, Asthma, Scurvy, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Ulcers, Dropsy, Gout, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Lowness of Spirits, Blotches on the Face, Diseases of the skin and throat, Sores, Ulcers, Inflammation of the Eyes, Weak Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Breast, Limbs, Joints, &c. &c. &c.

CERTIFICATE.—Having suffered for a long time with indigestion and flatulency, I was advised to try Dr. S. Prescott's Anti-Dyspeptic or Bilious Pills, and after using them some time, am prepared to say that they are the mildest & yet the best medicine in their operation of any article of the kind I have ever used, and what I esteem of great importance, they contain no mercury in any form whatever, curing full, free and satisfactory discharges, and leaving the bowels in a natural condition. And I the more cheerfully recommend their use to all who are of bilious habits, or suffering from any of the complaints above named, for the high standing of the proprietor, in the community as a man of honor.

BENJ. KNOWER.

Albany, April 1838.

For sale by HILLS, ALLEN & Co. Painesville, O.

GEO. W. CARPENTER'S *CONCENTRATED EXT. OF SARSAPARILLA*, for purifying the blood, and removing the diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure and intemperance—for a long and protracted inflammation disease arising from an impure state of the blood, &c. &c.; and is especially recommended for the benefit of females, for all fevish, ulcerations of the throat and leg, pains and swellings of the bones, letter, pimples on the face and scaly eruptions of the skin; all of which will yield under the use of this preparation.

For sale by HILLS, ALLEN & Co. Painesville, O.

CHEMICAL PLASTER.—Dean's Chemical Plaster for Rheumatism, &c.—Lately received a large and fresh supply of this justly celebrated article, for the efficacious properties of which, reference can be given to numerous individuals in this village.

For sale at the Drug Store of

June 9, 1836. C. A. HAWLEY.

THE AMERICAN PULMONARY BALSAM. *The safest and most effectual remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Croup, Bronchitis, Coughs and Colds, and all Pulmonary Diseases.*

This Medicine was originally the private recipe of a distinguished Physician, in whose practice it was used with the most decided success. The wonderful relief experienced from it, by a gentlemen who was supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, and from a disease of the lungs, and was restored to perfect health by the use of the *American Pulmonary Balsam*, was such as induced him to recommend it strongly to others, and in all cases the use of it was attended with equally good success; which fully proved it not to have been accidental in his case. It was given by him to those whit applied, in cases where all other remedies had failed, and was frequently ordered from a distance.

Being desirous, from the astonishingly good effects which it produced in his own family medicine, to extend its benefits more generally, he has finally consented to give a Duplicate of the Original recipe to a friend, from which the Balsam is prepared; being, however, varied a little, in order to adapt it more readily to the various stages of Pulmonary Complaints, while the essential virtues remain the same.

It can be confidently relied on as being prepared purely from Vegetable substances; and for the correctness of the Medicine, it is perfectly safe and innocent.

For sale by HILLS, ALLEN & Co. Painesville, O.

1837

STORAGE, FORWARDING AND *COMMISSION BUSINESS.*—The subscribers having entered into copartnership in the forwarding and commission business under the firm of KNIGHTS & FLANDERS, are now prepared to receive property of every description, and will contract to forward the same to any place in the United States, on advantageous terms. We have good Warehouses for Shipping Goods, Wares and Merchandize, at the mouth of Lake Erie, on the Upper Lakes, by Steamboat or other craft, and Produce, Ashes, &c. destined for the Eastern markets, either with the United States or the Canadas, will be sent off with the utmost despatch. Goods and merchandize stored when any desire.

EP We will be particularly attentive to the sale of all property consigned to us for that purpose, and always have in view the best interest of the owners.

DEXTER KNIGHTS.

ELI FLANDERS.

Fairport, April 4, 1837.

COUGH MEDICINES.—As this is the season for colds, coughs, &c. the subscriber has supplied himself with a variety of Coughy medicines too numerous to mention.

C. A. HAWLEY.

Jan. 6, 1837.

Dr. Essence of Life.

DR. ESSENCE OF LIFE, a valuable medicine lately discovered; which, if rightly applied, will be the means of snatching thousands from the grave of death. It has been found very efficacious in the following diseases, viz: consumption, hooping cough, common coughs, colds, difficult breathing, influenza, quinzy, asthma, phthisis, spitting of Blood, flatulency, indigestion, looseness of the bowels, fits of every kind, cramps, rickets or the measles, catarrh, dysentary, faintings, hypochondriac affections, head-ache, sickness at stomach, measles, a preventive of contagious diseases, gout and rheumatism.

This Essence answers a valuable purpose in almost every case of debility; and there are but few cases of debility which do not arise from that source. It may be given to either sex, and at any period, if weakness prevails; the composition of which is entirely derived from the vegetable kingdom. The hooping cough may be cured in a week, if taken at the commencement of the disease. Dose for an adult, forty drops taken clear, repeated once in 2 hours, in urgent cases. A child 8 years old, 20; 1 year old, ten, given in a table spoonful of milk. The best mode of giving the drops to infants is in a little breast milk; but respect must be paid to the age and constitution of the patient, for some will bear double the quantity that others will. The better way is to begin with small doses, and increase as the patient may require.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of ADDISON HILLS,